

# Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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sistent with the paper, may be addressed to BURR  
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For the Christian Secretary.  
**Exposition of the Prophecies. No. 9.**  
The Apostle having been directed to measure  
the temple of God, the altar and worshippers in  
the temple, (Rev. xi. 1.) receives this further in-  
struction in verse 2.  
But the court which is without the temple,  
measure it out; and measure it not; for it is given unto  
Gentiles; and the holy city shall tread it under  
her foot forty and two months.  
By the holy city, I understand the same thing  
as the temple of God. It, like that, means the  
church, that city which is set on an hill, and  
cannot be hid. It is the city spoken of by the  
prophet Isaiah in the 26th chapter of his prophe-  
cy: "In that day shall this song be sung in the  
land of Judah: We have a strong city: salvation  
of God appoint for walls and bulwarks;" (verse  
1.) The land of Judah was the place where this  
temple was first built, and its Maker and Builder is  
God, and his immutable purpose with all his per-  
petual engagements on its part, constitute its walls  
and bulwarks. The individual members who have  
entered the church, as God directs, are citizens,  
and have this divine command, directing what  
they may be received to the privilege of citi-  
zenship: "Open ye the gates, that the righteous  
which keepeth the truth may enter in;" (verse  
2.) The righteous nation are the subjects  
of grace, and if they believe and practice the  
truth, have a right to be received into the church.  
They are not in the church by being the sub-  
jects of grace. They are merely prepared mate-  
rials for the gospel kingdom. It is the duty of  
the church to receive those and those only, who  
are thus prepared. Whatever church does pro-  
visionally and constitutionally receive members  
without evidence that they have been taught of  
God, and keep the truth, is not built upon the foun-  
dation of the apostles and prophets, neither are  
they enlarging the Redeemer's kingdom, but are  
enlarging his church by helping Satan sow tares  
among the wheat.

By Gentiles in the passage under our consid-  
eration, I understand that race of idolaters spoken  
of in Rev. ix. 20, as being the rest of the men  
who were not killed by these plagues, or the Pa-  
ge 10th and 21st verses of the above chapter is  
quoted Jehovah's view of their religion and  
ship. This race of Gentiles headed by the  
emperor, have been Satan's principal agency  
in persecuting the true church and its members for  
many centuries. They have the court which is  
without the temple given to them. They are no  
part of the temple, though they claim to be the  
people of God to the exclusion of all other profes-  
sors. Paul has so far allowed their claim as to  
make it a distinguishing mark of the man of sin,  
(Thess. ii. 4,) "so that he as God, sitteth in the  
temple of God, showing himself that he is God." This  
passage can allude to nothing but the Pope.  
It is not possible that it should allude to any in-  
dividual power that ever did or can exist. For no such  
power ever did or can claim to sit in the temple  
of God. This power is to tread under foot the  
city forty and two prophetic months, or 1260  
years. More notice is taken of this power in the  
prophecies, than of any other that ever existed.  
The passages both in the prophecy of Daniel,  
the Revelations of St. John which mention  
prophetic period, begin and end at the same  
time, and they end just 75 years before the Mil-  
lennium.  
This is the power into whose hands the saints  
are to be given "until a time and times, and the  
half of time," or three and a half prophetic  
months, each of 360 days or 1260 years; (Dan. vii.  
25.) It is the power that has "accomplished to  
enter the power of the holy people for a time,  
and a half;" (Dan. xii. 7,) or the same length  
of time. Their power is scattered by their sec-  
tarian divisions, the origin of which may, with very  
few exceptions, be traced to the corruptions of the  
Jewish church. They will cease to be thus scat-  
tered at the end of the 1260 years, when the  
people of God will see eye to eye, representing a per-  
fect unanimity of sentiment. The present state  
of the Christian community is proof strong as that  
of holy writ, that the 1260 years are not yet clos-  
ed. The man who can believe that period closed  
with Dan. xii. 7, before him, and a correct view  
of the present sectarian divisions of the professing  
world, is capable of believing any absurdity what-  
ever, and his perverted opinions are incapable of  
being corrected by the most stubborn facts. I  
am aware that the passage has by some been ap-  
plied to the scattered Israelites, but they are not  
the holy people. They have been rejected of  
God ever since they rejected his son. The king-  
dom of God has been taken from them, and given  
to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. If  
the above passage did allude to them, and to their  
present scattered condition among the nations of  
the earth, it would give undeniable proof that we  
are still living within the period of the 1260 years,  
and in that case nothing but their return to the  
land of their fathers would evince that that period  
was ended. During the above period, God's two  
witnesses shall prophesy clothed in sackcloth;  
(Rev. xi. 3.) And the woman (the church) be in  
wilderness "where she hath a place prepared of

God that they should feed her there a thousand  
and two hundred and threescore days;" (Rev. xii.  
6-14.) "And power was given unto him (the  
seven headed and ten horned beast,) to continue  
forty and two months, (1260 years,) (Rev. xii. 5.)  
I would here observe that this beast is described  
as he appeared when he first arose out of the sea.  
He must then have had ten horns or ten kingdoms  
under his control, but it is not necessary that he  
should continue to have ten horns during the whole  
period, if he had but one at the end of that time,  
or if he had fifty, he would be the same beast still,  
so long as a vestige of that power remained by  
which papacy became a beast, or government, or  
so long as the Pope has the civil sword of any por-  
tion of the ten original horns, whilst this contin-  
ues, he continues, and continues a beast. All the  
events noticed in the two passages above named  
from the prophecy of Daniel and the five from the  
Revelations of St. John must begin, and end at  
the same time. They all relate to different cir-  
cumstances in the events of the same period. It  
is a fact too notorious to need proof, that the saints  
are, to some extent, yet in the hands of the papal  
beast; the power of the holy people is yet scatter-  
ed by sectarian divisions; the holy city is yet  
trodden under foot, the witnesses are yet prophe-  
sying clothed in sackcloth, and have not yet been  
slain; the church is yet in the wilderness and the  
beast yet continues. EZEKIEL SKINNER.

## Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for April.

### Recent Intelligence.

**GREECE.**—Letters have been received from  
Mr. Love, and Mrs. Dickinson, dated Dec. 30, 1841,  
giving the painful intelligence of acts of violence  
and scenes of bloodshed. As the following ex-  
tract of a letter from Mr. Love, and the subjoin-  
ed letter from Mrs. Dickinson contain all the par-  
ticulars, we shall add nothing, except the expres-  
sion of our confident belief that the great Head of  
the church will overrule these events for the en-  
largement of the Greek mission. The wrath of  
man he will cause to praise him.

My soul is exceeding sorrowful. Br. Buel has  
been insulted in the streets, assaulted in his  
house, rescued from the violence of an infuriated  
mob, by the most timely and merciful inter-  
ference of the military; and by the great kind-  
ness of his excellency the Lord High Commis-  
sioner, has been sent away by night, in a vessel  
despatched for the purpose, in order that he might  
escape the danger of still further violence.

All of this uproar has been occasioned by Br.  
Buel's having given away a few tracts ("The  
Decalogue" and "Bible Stories") in the vicinity  
of the temple of Saint Spyridion, on his great fes-  
tival day. Br. Buel was not aware of the pecu-  
liar excitement of the people on that day, and  
unfortunately, I knew nothing of his intention un-  
til the word had been done.

**Mrs. Dickinson's letter.**—Mr. Buel has been  
accustomed, occasionally in his walks, to distri-  
bute tracts, both Greek and English, and which  
have been always well received; and when he  
put some into his pocket last Friday morning, he  
expected the same results; but Friday was a great  
feast day among the Greeks, the greatest feast  
day in the whole year—one of three days which are  
specially devoted to wine and wickedness, in hon-  
or of their great Saint Spyridion. Not sufficient-  
ly aware of these circumstances, or of the deter-  
mined hostility of the priests to all missionary op-  
erations, our dear brother, after commending him-  
self and his work to God, went in the morning to  
the post office, where he deposited the last letters  
written to America, and on his way distributed a  
few tracts. These were received as usual, with  
apparent good will. Afterwards he went to Saint  
Spyridion's church intending to go in and witness  
the ceremonies, and to see the saint exposed for  
worship. Finding the church doors thronged, so  
that no one could enter in, he turned to come  
home, but seeing young men and boys in the vi-  
cinity of the church, after asking if they could  
read, gave them a few of the little books still in  
his pocket. They received them willingly, and  
began to read. Encouraged by these appearances,  
Mr. Buel came home and took a few more of the  
same little books, intending to give them to any  
one he might meet. But as soon as he came  
within view of the church he saw several persons  
making towards him with a threatening aspect.  
They talked loudly in Italian; he answered them  
in Greek that he did not understand what they  
said. One of them was pushed against him, and  
another gave him a severe blow on the shoulder.  
He immediately found that he was in danger and  
made all speed home, first walking fast, then run-  
ning. He reached the house without further in-  
jury, the crowd following and running after him.  
They surrounded the house, their number  
increasing every moment, so that it was impos-  
sible to get out and in without danger. Mr. Love  
and one of the Greek converts were mercifully  
present when Mr. Buel returned. Mr. Buel and  
myself were just finishing our forenoon work and  
dismissing the school. Two gentlemen belonging  
to the police followed Mr. Buel into the house,  
having seen the insult offered him in the street.  
They asked if they might make a formal com-  
plaint to the police and get assistance; but our  
dear brethren, Mr. Love, and Mr. Buel, disposed  
for peace, and not wishing to bring an accusation  
against the Greeks, said that they hoped the clam-  
or would soon be over, and that they would re-  
tire peacefully without more ado. In the mean  
time the crowd gained strength both in numbers  
and violence. They repeated their menaces, and  
their determination to break in upon us. We re-  
tired above, to a room in the centre of the house,  
but we could not remain quiet in any room.

This was a moment of intense feeling and dis-  
tress to our beloved sister, Mrs. Buel. She knew  
that her dear husband was the object of popular  
rage, and that it was upon him that they wanted  
to satisfy their revenge. What they threatened  
they soon effected. They burst open the door  
and rushed up stairs. Mr. Buel's servant met

them, and with great presence of mind and dex-  
terity diverted their attention from where Mr. Buel  
was, by telling them that this part belonged to  
Mr. Buel, viz. the school rooms below. They  
immediately broke open the doors, smashed the  
windows, and seized the books,—English, Greek,  
and Italian bibles, geographies, arithmetics, and  
spelling books:—all went into the street. Our  
Sunday school library shared the same fate, and  
were torn into thousands and thousands of pieces.  
These acts were accompanied with shouts and  
yells of victory, which fell frightfully on our  
ears. Just at this awful moment, a friend, like an  
angel from heaven, entered. With upraised  
hands he said, "What is this? I thought you  
were all murdered. Write a note to the governor,  
and I will run with it." Mr. Buel wrote. Our  
friend disappeared in a moment, and in a few  
minutes after help arrived. Before help came,  
and while we were expecting every moment to  
be broken in upon, Mr. Love proposed prayer.  
We entered into an inner room, and knelt or  
rather fell upon our knees, and cried unto our hea-  
venly Father with an earnestness and simplicity  
which always characterize apprehended danger.  
While we were upon our knees help came. The  
door was opened, and Major Frazer declared by  
his presence that we were safe. After the house  
was cleared of the rabble, Major Frazer said that  
it would be necessary for Mr. Buel to leave the  
house immediately for a place of safety. Soon  
after, Mr. Buel was conducted to the citadel, un-  
der a strong military guard, amidst the shouts of  
an enraged populace, who stoned him as he went  
along. He reached the place of safety without  
being injured further than having his hat stoned  
off his head. Some one picked it up and gave it  
up and gave it to him. Colonel Campbell, son  
of General Campbell who protected our mission-  
aries in Burmah, rode on horseback before Mr.  
Buel; he received several stones; some of the  
guard too were cut and wounded. Mr. Buel has  
more than once alluded to his feelings during this  
walk, when the stones were whistling round his  
ears. After Mr. Buel was safely lodged in the  
citadel, a carriage was sent for Mrs. Buel and  
myself. Major Frazer saw us into the carriage,  
and said to the driver, "Drive quick—quick."  
We were assaulted with stones, but none entered  
the carriage. When we stopped Mr. Buel came  
forward, and the same kind friend who carried  
the note to the governor. A room in the citadel  
was appointed for us, but was not quite ready,  
the affair was so quick. Mr. H., the friend al-  
luded to above, invited us to his house; when we  
approached it we were met by his eldest daughter  
weeping; as she took a little parcel out of Mrs.  
Buel's hand, Mrs. Buel said, "Amelia, here we  
are, all safe." The girl went into the house, and  
said to her sisters and her grandmother, "Mrs.  
Buel is smiling," and she wiped away her tears.  
This girl and her three sisters are our scholars.

I returned the same evening to Mr. Love's  
house, and found them much affected at what  
had taken place; and at the time evening worship,  
when we bent before the throne of our heavenly  
Father, we had a new subject for petition and  
entreaty. Our beloved brother and sister Buel  
were in peculiarly trying circumstances. What  
the issue was to be we know not. There were  
appearances of so much excitement, violence and  
revenge, that we thought it extremely probable  
that Br. Buel could soon again appear in the  
streets of Corfu. Next morning I returned to  
the citadel, and found Mr. and Mrs. Buel peace-  
ful and composed, waiting the events of the day.  
There was still much excitement, and a thousand  
reports circulated, some true and some false. It  
was reported and generally believed among the  
Greeks, that Br. Buel entered the church and dis-  
tributed books against the saint, and pointed to  
him, and said, "To worship this is idolatry." This  
was the bone of contention. They would not be  
called idolaters, and their saint was not an idol.  
It was in vain that they were told Mr. Buel nev-  
er entered the church, and that he never said any-  
thing about idolatry; that what he distributed  
were approved by their own people, and printed  
at a Greek press, at Athens. The Ten Com-  
mandments, printed in a neat manner, and a few  
Scripture stories, forming another small book,  
were the innocent cause of all this distress. On  
Saturday noon Mr. Buel was requested by the  
governor to make out a statement of the affair.  
The governor's lady requested the same from me,  
for her own use. Saturday, (Christmas day) was  
a solitary day. A few friends called to sym-  
patize with Mr. and Mrs. Buel, and in the evening  
they took tea with one of the ladies of the garri-  
son. Next day Major Frazer called to ask Mr.  
Buel if he had any objection to go to Athens, as  
it was not thought safe for him to remain longer  
here. Mr. Buel replied that he was perfectly  
willing to meet the wishes of the government and  
go to Athens.

Here was a new trial to us. To be separated  
in this way from our dear brother and sister,—  
our interesting school broke up, and the interests  
of the mission thrown into disrepute! We could  
only sigh, and say, "O God, thy will be done."  
Next day (Monday), Mr. and Mrs. Buel were re-  
quested to be in readiness to go on board the gov-  
ernor's yacht at five in the afternoon. Mrs. Love  
and myself went to the deserted and despoiled  
house, and got packed two or three trunks, with  
their most necessary articles, and hurried again  
to the citadel to see them once more before their  
departure. It was a trying scene. Mrs. Buel  
had been here only a few months, but perhaps  
few ever gained more than she the affections of  
those with whom she came in contact. One  
young lady said, "It was just as if an angel had  
laid down among us for a little time and then  
disappeared." Mr. and Mrs. Buel have been en-  
abled to exhibit much Christian fortitude and pa-  
tient submission to the will of God through all  
this trial. Mrs. Buel, when she left, said to me,  
with much emotion, "I have one request to make  
to you: Will you grant it? It is to write my  
dear mother by the first post. Tell her every  
thing just as it is; I know it will distress her, but  
I want her sympathies and their prayers." And

she finished by saying, "I have much confidence  
in God, and have had much delight in prayer,"  
&c. At half past five they went on board by a  
private passage from the citadel. Some of our  
friends saw them on board, and told us that they  
had every comfort and accommodation. They  
are to be landed at Patras, and wait there till the  
steamer takes them to Athens. The government  
here have written to the British Consul, at Patras,  
to afford all necessary protection and assistance  
during their stay there. The weather is fine, and  
we hope soon to hear that all is well with them.  
May the winds and the waves have a charge con-  
cerning them, and may the little bark reach its  
destined port in safety. O that we may see in  
this affecting dispensation evidence of divine guid-  
ance and direction. How sweet to think that  
all things work together for the good of them that  
love God.

Mrs. Buel repeatedly expressed her gratitude and  
thankfulness that, imminent as the danger was to  
which they and others were exposed, yet no blood  
had been shed; wounds and cuts had been given  
and received between the military and the Greeks,  
but no life had been sacrificed. But this awful  
affair was not ended without bloodshed and mur-  
der, to teach us a humbling and affecting lesson  
what human nature is without restraint, and in-  
stigated by revenge. And more than this, it is  
calculated to teach us. It throws the mind back  
upon itself, and induces self-examination. The  
inquiry occurs, Why has God permitted such aw-  
ful effects to follow such an apparently trifling  
cause? We must leave this unanswered, and  
take comfort in the promise "What we know not  
now we shall know hereafter." Violent as the  
proceedings were at first, we hoped that they  
would subside with the disappearance of Mr. Buel.  
But the Greeks and the soldiers took up the quar-  
rel, and pursued it with dreadful violence. On  
Friday evening several of the rioters were appre-  
hended and put in prison. Saturday being Christ-  
mas, many of the soldiers were intoxicated, both  
with drink and revenge. In the evening the quar-  
rel was severe. The military was called out.  
Some on both sides were wounded. Sabbath  
evening this disgraceful scene was again renewed,  
with the same results; but on Monday evening  
the conflict was dreadful. We could see the  
glancing of the soldiers' bayonets, and hear the  
shrieks of the wounded as they fell under the  
stroke. One Greek and one soldier were killed.  
Many were wounded, some severely, two danger-  
ously. Our dear brother and sister left an hour  
or two before this crisis. I felt grateful for their  
escape, and glad that they were for the present  
spared this painful addition to their sufferings.  
Tuesday strong measures were taken to restore  
order, and to quell the spirit of insubordination,  
both by the authorities in town, and the military  
commander in the citadel. All the soldiers are  
shut up in the fortress at sundown, and all the  
shops and public houses in town are closed at the  
same hour. The consequence was no mobs  
have disturbed us since. But what is to be the  
result of all this we know not. I have just had  
a call from the father of one of our scholars, la-  
menting the departure of Mrs. Buel, and inquir-  
ing if the school is to be opened again. We pro-  
pose venturing to open the school next Monday,  
3d of Jan., in Mr. Love's house. But what am  
I to do without help? In the present state of my  
health, and the prospect of another summer be-  
fore me, my spirit sinks. "O Lord undertake  
for me," and save my beloved school.

From the New York Evangelist.

### Afraid to Think.

This describes the character of the largest por-  
tion of those, who, under the light of the gos-  
pel, refuse to yield to its claims. There is such  
evidence of the divine origin of the gospel—such  
consciousness of the reasonableness of its claims  
—such conviction of the actual existence of the  
fearful and glorious realities it reveals, that, if  
this gospel and its demands are fairly taken  
into consideration, there will be an inward remon-  
strance against neglecting them.

Light is shining from all quarters, confirming  
the great truths of the Bible. Reflection gathers  
these rays as with a vocal glass, and pours them  
on the mind. They reveal to it the dreadful  
work it is doing, by its disregard of the claims  
of God. Truth shines but feebly, and with but  
little practical benefit, when little or no serious  
thought is given to it. But by reflection, it be-  
comes like the sharpened iron that entereth into  
the soul. Thought on religious themes repulses  
those worldly influences which had prevented  
self-acquaintance, by diverting the mind from  
its own moral condition. To think on God, is to  
show the guilty neglect with which he has been  
treated. To think of Christ, reveals the ingrati-  
tude shown that infinite Friend. Reflection on  
heaven, awakens the conviction of the soul's un-  
fitness for it, and danger of losing it. Thought  
about the retribution of a righteous moral govern-  
ment, must reveal the soul's own exposure to it.

Hence, no sooner does serious reflection begin  
in a sinful mind, than its peace is broken up.—  
Such thoughts lead it through paths of thorns.  
Such thoughts give clearness of mental vision,  
correctness of moral judgment, vivify apprehen-  
sions of the claims of God. But these are noth-  
ing but sources of misery to a mind opposed to  
holiness of heart and life. To see the right path  
and be unwilling to walk in it—to understand  
duty, and refuse to do it, rouses conscience, and  
arms it against the transgressor. The moral con-  
stitution of the mind forbids us peace under the  
circumstances. Every sinful mind has known  
what it is to be in this position. Reflection on  
God and his claims, which it has sometimes been  
impossible to escape, has placed it there.

Hence many are afraid to think on God and  
eternal realities. In the present state of their  
minds, this cannot but be painful. The eye is  
diseased, and cannot bear the light.

But this traveller to eternity cannot always  
now, have the choice of his subjects of thought.  
By skill and care he can now avoid this train of  
thought and that; can divert his mind, when he  
finds it verging towards undesired themes.

He may summon the thousand worldly objects  
around him, and bid them engross his thoughts.  
Or he can seek the society of those as thought-  
less as himself, or lose all regard for eternal  
things in the cares and excitement of business.  
But he will soon be where there will be no such  
diversions of the mind; where the grand, all-  
engrossing objects of thought, can be only those  
he is now avoiding. He can think of nothing  
else in eternity, but things he is afraid to think  
of now. Every holy theme, rejected now, will  
call for thought then, and have it. There is no  
retreat. The world has vanished, and all its for-  
merly engrossing objects.

Awful Eternity! offended queen!  
And her resentment to mankind how just!  
With kind intent, soliciting access,  
How often has she knocked at human hearts,  
Rich to repay their hospitality,  
How often called! and with the voice of God!  
Yet bore repulse, excluded as a cheat.  
A dream! while foulest foes found welcome there:  
A dream, a cheat, now all things but her smile!  
PASCAL.

### What is Universalism?

Notwithstanding all that has been said by Uni-  
versalists and Anti-Universalists, we very much  
doubt if the real sentiments of the Universalists  
are generally understood, by even the most intel-  
ligent of Christians. The grand point is under-  
stood, that they hold that all men will be finally  
holy and happy, but the process by which they  
arrive at this conclusion, and the sentiments with  
which it is associated in their own minds, we be-  
lieve to be but little understood, except by such  
as have paid particular attention to the subject.—  
Perhaps it would be difficult to determine what  
they do believe, as they hold nothing essential to  
doctrine, except the one point, that all will be fi-  
nally holy and happy, and there being almost as  
many contradictory opinions on all but that one  
point, as there are Universalists in the country.—  
We will not attempt to tell what they do believe,  
but only give a few items of what they do not be-  
lieve.

1. Universalists do not now generally believe  
in the doctrine of the fall, as held by Christians  
generally. They contend that the account of the  
garden of Eden, and the fall by eating the forbid-  
den fruit, is an allegory, and forms no part of the  
literal history of our race.

2. They do not believe that the death of the  
body is the result of sin, nor do they believe that  
man is naturally depraved, any more than the first  
man was the moment he passed from the hand of  
God to the responsibilities of life.

3. They deny that Christ made a vicarious  
offering of himself for sin, and maintain that his  
death was not meritorious but only exemplary;  
that no man is saved by the death of Christ, only  
as he is influenced by his example.

4. They deny the doctrine of pardon or for-  
giveness, as commonly understood, and maintain  
that there is no remission of the punishment sin  
deserves, but that every sinner must suffer for  
all the sin he commits to the full extent of its de-  
sert.

5. They deny the existence of a devil or devils,  
and many, if not all, deny the existence of angels  
or superhuman beings.

6. They deny the existence of such a place  
as hell in the world, as a place of punishment for  
the wicked.

7. Many of them do not believe in the con-  
scious existence of the soul after the death of the  
body, and maintain that both sleep together until  
the resurrection.

Such is a brief outline of some of the things  
which they do not believe. Indeed, the greater  
part of their faithfulness in not believing certain  
things.—*Seed of Truth.*

If the information contained in a letter in the  
New York Express from Havana, which we pub-  
lish to-day, be correct, and the regulation at Cuba  
to which it alludes shall be faithfully enforced, it  
will prove to be one of the most decisive blows at  
the slave trade that has ever been struck. The  
slave market at Cuba has been one of the strong-  
est encouragements to that diabolical traffic that  
has for a long time past existed. The closing  
that island against it, combined with the activity  
of the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, will  
render the hazards of the trade great, and the  
profit so small, as to make it not worth the risk.  
—*Courant.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.

News of our Island politics will not instruct you  
much. I have only to say that the last blow has  
been struck at the root of the slave trade here, by  
the publication of an order, a few days since, that  
any estate found with newly imported slaves upon  
it shall be confiscated—the slaves apprenticed for  
four years, and then freed; and any one engaged  
in the trade shall, if taken, be subject to ten years  
on the public works. Already two cargoes of  
slaves, recently landed, have been seized on the  
plantations, and suits commenced against the own-  
ers. It is said there are two other cargoes now  
off the coast, attempting to get their negroes  
ashore, but do not succeed; and the Captain of  
one of them, containing 700, has declared that  
he will cut the throats of the negroes in order to  
save himself. A few days since a firing was  
heard a few miles to the westward, and it was  
supposed that one of the slave ships was endeavoring  
to land his cargo, and was covering their landing  
against some troops on the coast. So great was  
the excitement that the Admiral sent out one of  
our two new steamers to run the coast down and  
catch the belligerents. The steamer returned in  
six hours, having ascertained that the firing pro-  
ceeded from an artillery regiment that was exer-  
cising. The troops are kept on continual drill  
here, and the government seems to be on the  
alert for some demonstration. Regiments are  
kept marching and countermarching, and the  
garrisons are changed every short period, as if it  
was feared they would form local attachments.  
The troops are in a high state of discipline, prob-  
ably better than any Spanish army that has ex-  
isted for the last fifty years. Conclusions I leave  
for others to draw.



For the Christian Secretary.

"Why should we start, and fear to die?  
What timorous worms we mortals are.  
Death is the gate to endless joy,  
And yet we fear to enter there."

A leaf was found turned down to this stanza, in a hymn-book, after the death of its pious owner. Let each believer ask himself the same question, "Why should he start, and fear to die," since Christ has conquered death and hell—since He has passed through the same conflict, under inconceivably more appalling circumstances—since Christ will be near, and shield him from the powers of darkness—since the promise is, "as thy days, so shall thy strength be,"—since thy disembodied soul will be received into a state of blessedness!

What is it that attaches thee to this vain life? Read the words of inspiration. "Though a man live many years, and rejoice in them all, yet let him remember the days of darkness, for they shall be many." If the believer has arrived to adult years, he has doubtless experienced some sorrowful disappointments, or has feelings within, which tell him this world is not a place of rest, or unmingled prosperity. He witnesses what others suffer, and rejoices with trembling, and is almost afraid of his innocent enjoyments, knowing in this chequered scene, that sunshine must assuredly be succeeded by clouds. If he is spared to old age, he has probably endured many grievous trials—has survived many beloved objects, the "desire of his eyes." True he was surrounded with other friends, and other mercies, but he saw the vacant seat at his fire-side, and a pang of sorrow passed through his heart; and hardly had time mellowed down his feelings, and earthly things began to wear a cheerful aspect, when the direful affliction was again repeated, and his heart bled afresh. Many also are the pains and sufferings of his frail, dying body, and "deep are the wounds which sin has made." If hope upon the whole prevails in his soul, yet there are bitter seasons when the power of indwelling sin makes him fear, whether he has been savingly united to the Lord Jesus Christ by a living faith. In taking a retrospect of his past life he is compelled to adopt the language of Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

What is there so desirable in life, or so repugnant to the feelings in death? True the Christian should desire life as long as he can perform any service for his Lord, as long as his Master wishes to continue him on earth, as long as he can be useful to his fellow creatures, in whatever painful circumstances he may be placed. But why should a Christian wish to live for the enjoyment of earthly good, when his own experience tells him, this world considered in itself, and without reference to another, is vanity and vexation of spirit? Why cling to it with so tenacious a grasp, when it is the privilege of the believer to die? When death to him is a release from a noisome prison, and a prospect to eternal glory and blessedness.

Perhaps one reason why death so often appears with an appalling aspect to Christians, is the habit of allowing their minds to fix too much upon the things which are seen, and neglecting the duty of stated meditation, upon the things which are unseen. If the thoughts are occupied with earthly things, death will appear as "the king of terrors"—as an enemy to separate the Christian from thousand mercies and comforts he enjoyed here, (notwithstanding his reiterated trials) from familiar and agreeable scenes—from desirable and affectionate relatives, and remove him where he can no longer receive, and what is far more trying to an affectionate heart, where he can no longer exercise those kind offices, and those endearing sympathies which united their hearts together by the strongest ligaments.

Death also appears as the king of terrors, in his triumph over the once active body. The living man shudders at the thought of becoming a lump of clay shrouded in a coffin, and conveyed to its narrow house, while the tolling bell, and the anguish of surviving friends finish the appalling scene! But why, believer, should your imagination fix here? You will be far, far beyond the reach of all these sorrows. Your disembodied spirit will rise upon the wings of love and joy. You will see Him whom unseen, you loved; and join a glorious company of holy, happy beings, perhaps many whom you once knew in the body. "So shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

L. B. S.

For the Christian Secretary.

## Obituary.

DIED, at Stonington, Ct., March 8th, ELIZA T. ANDERSON, wife of Jerome Anderson, pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

Eliza Temperance Anderson was the daughter of Dr. Wm. and Phebe Gale. She was born in Goshen, N. Y., and left motherless when but 8 days old. Mrs. Anderson was an enlightened, devoted, experimental Christian. She was brought to a knowledge of the truth, and made a profession of religion while she resided in Newark, N. J. At this time her love of truth was strikingly developed. All her feelings and prejudices were with the Pædobaptists. Her own grandmother was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Worthington, the first Presbyterian minister of Saybrook, Ct. She was related to many of the most influential families in the same state—all Pædobaptists. Her relatives and most intimate friends were connected with the Presbyterian church. Every inducement they could think of was presented to her mind, to dissuade her from uniting with the Baptists. They plied her with reasons that have often been employed, and often too with success upon persons of a less powerful and discriminating intellect. She replied, these are not arguments; they are only appeals to the pride and sympathy of my nature; these shall never lead me to sacrifice truth. They replied, in your state of health, it is presumption to be dipped in the river. Have you inquired of your physician? Yes, said she, and my physician—referring to the Saviour—tells me, "He that knows his Master's will and does it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." Seeing she was determined to obey the dictates of her enlightened conscience, they from that time let her alone, and she was baptized in the Passaic river by the Rev. Wm. Collier, of Boston, who was at Newark on a visit.

Mrs. Anderson possessed a heart of expansive benevolence. The prosperity of the church, and

the conversion of the world, were objects she intensely desired. Daily did heaven witness the fervor of her prayer for the triumph of truth over all the human family. The sincerity of her prayers was evinced by corresponding effort. While connected with the Newark church, she was one of its most efficient members and liberal supporters. All the benevolent societies of the day found in her a decided friend. Nor did she feel alone for the spiritual wants of fallen humanity. The destitute and afflicted ever found in her a sympathizing friend and liberal benefactor. Many such now live and cherish her memory. But the chamber of sickness, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, will witness her presence and sympathies no more.

During her last sickness, she evinced Christian fortitude, and perfect resignation to her heavenly Father's will. Though much of the time she was exercised with very severe pain, yet not a murmur was ever heard to escape her lips. Frequently did she say, the hour of affliction and distress is no time to attend to religion. She felt deeply her own unworthiness, and declared her only hope was in the merits of Jesus.

On the Sabbath following, her remains were conveyed to the Baptist meeting house, where an appropriate sermon was preached to a crowded congregation, by Rev. Albert Palmer, Westbury, R. I.

JEROME.

For the Christian Secretary.

The following letter from the devoted Oncken, though written in haste and not designed for publication, will be read with interest by the friends of truth and righteousness:

HAMBURG, Feb. 23, 1842.

MY DEAR BROTHER ALLEN,—Though I have but a few minutes to give to these lines, I feel it incumbent on me to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly epistles, and the various sums as specified by you, for my personal use. On the first of next month there is a vessel direct to New York, when I shall write to you. Exercise your patience, therefore, a little longer. In the mean time present my grateful thanks to the generous donors of what you have sent me, and tell them that they have relieved me from many an anxious thought. I have now all, and abound, and from the assistance rendered me, I have been enabled to alleviate the distresses of our persecuted brethren in other parts.

You, my dear brother, have put me under a debt I shall not be able to repay, but there is One who can and will: it is He who suffers not the cup of cold water given to a disciple, be left unrewarded. May the Lord Jesus repay you, and the dear brethren and sisters in America, who have thus ministered to one of the least of God's servants.

Rejoice with me, dear brother, that the Lord is still with us to bless and make us a blessing. We have now fifteen churches, and though many of them have been called to fiery trials, all have stood their ground and have increased in number, and I trust, in grace and knowledge. We had to rejoice in an increase of 21 converts in 1841, and 7 or 8 persons are on the point of being baptized now. Our meetings are crowded to excess, and all bid fair for a far greater extension of the truth as it is in Jesus.

In Denmark God has kindled a fire, which no created power will be able to destroy, as long as our brethren keep to the Bible. The persecutions to which our brethren have been subjected, have all been overruled by God, to the furtherance of the gospel.

The missionaries, brethren Mønstner, were liberated in November last, and since then, though strictly prohibited from preaching, they have proclaimed the glad tidings to multitudes, and many have been converted and baptized.

But I am under the necessity of closing; in less than an hour I have to preach. To your esteemed partner, my beloved sister in the Lord, my affectionate regard; I shall attempt to write her also, soon. The Lord bless you, dear brother, and yours. Affectionately and gratefully,

J. G. ONCKEN.

From the Baptist Advocate.

## Prayer for the Texan Mission.

The following letter to the Secretary of the Home Mission Society, is submitted to the consideration of the churches, with the assurance that the request of the writer will meet a ready response from all who love to pray for the peace of Zion.

In view of the cheering intelligence received from the Republic of Texas, of the frequent outpourings of the Holy Spirit; the increase of churches, the organizations of plans of benevolence, and the unparalleled prospects of success of the missionary enterprise in that country, all of which are threatened with the disastrous consequences of war, and the counteracting influences of popery, who, believing in the efficacy of prayer, and having the spirit of it in exercise, will not be found making earnest supplication at the mercy seat in behalf of that mission?

GALVESTON, March 11, 1842.

REV. B. M. HILL.—My dear brother, our country is invaded—already an army of (it is supposed of 15,000 men,) is in the country. San Antonio and Victoria are already in the hands of the foe. The attack is unexpected and the country is unprepared for the invasion. We are greatly in need of ammunition. Every man capable of bearing arms, is ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning. The male part of my congregation in Houston are now on their way to the scene of action. They parted from me with those feelings which you may imagine—entreating me, if possible to leave my family and accompany them.

A large company leaves this morning for the scene of action. It is a war supported by the whole priesthood of Mexico. They contend that unless Protestantism is driven from Texas, it will drive Popery from Mexico. I trust the contest will be a short one. If I can leave my family, I shall comply with the request of my friends, and join them in this hour of danger. The great need of ministers as chaplains is strongly felt. The importance of prayer is also felt. God knows what the result will be.

Our day of national independence was celebrated as a day of fasting and prayer. Do intreat an interest in the prayers of Christian friends, for myself and family, our infant churches, and for our suffering country. Pray for me, dear brother. Very affectionately,

JAMES HUCKINS.

## Progress of the Revival in Boston.

In the last notice on this subject, a hope was expressed, that the Revival was extending to the Episcopal churches. The last week, being "Passion Week," the churches of this denomination were greatly used, morning, afternoon and evening. The preaching abounded with the love and sufferings of the Saviour, and no attentive observer could fail to see the happy effects of pungent preaching on such subjects, upon the minds of those who heard, and upon those who came in contact with them. We almost wished, that it were "Passion Week" with our Episcopal friends the whole year. Why not let the love and sufferings of the Son of God be a more constant theme, in every pulpit. The apostle determined to know nothing else. If this is wrong, and contrary to the usual custom, it was done in the Episcopal churches in Boston, last week, and legitimate effects have been produced in Trinity, St. Paul's, Grace, and Christ churches. We have heard of delightful and important cases in which hearts of stone were relent.

In the Navy Yard at Charlestown also, on board the government vessels, information has been communicated since our last, of the power of the gospel upon the hearts of old seamen, and young apprentices. It was said, on a certain occasion, that there was danger of too much excitement at this time; and it was replied, when young men leave off gambling, intemperance, and lasciviousness, and become steady, sober, and virtuous, we had better not oppose the Spirit. It was well said, and it was effectual.

The means used to promote the work of the Spirit are the same as before; preaching, prayer, personal conversation, and Sabbath School instruction. The facts are many, and constantly recurring in new and most affecting forms, to illustrate the value of all these means. We should hardly know from observation which to exalt, had not the unerring teacher exalted the first and the second. But they are all so good, and so powerful, that we have no fear that the outpouring of the Holy Spirit will cease in Boston, while they are applied with diligence and humility. It is unspeakably delightful to live in Boston, at a time like the present.

Many careless hearers of the word have become serious; many cold formalists in prayer have become fervent; many selfish, negligent and worldly professors of religion have become active in the service of Christ. Many faithful Sabbath School teachers have "returned, bringing their sheaves with them." Many a school of scandal in man's mouth has been shut; many fashions and parties have been neglected.

We earnestly solicit the prayers of all our Christian readers, for a much more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit upon all ministers, and all Christians of every denomination in Boston.—*Boston Recorder.*

## Free Baptist Denomination.

The Free Will, and Free Communion Baptist denomination in this country became one last October. They have 981 churches—647 Elders—172 Licentiates, and 47,217 communicants. They have an Incorporated Seminary at Clinton, N. Y., duly organized, with which a farm is connected worth \$6,000, and by which they hope to extend the benefits, and diminish the expenses of the institution. The number of students this term is 106—46 gentlemen, and 60 ladies. It will probably be of great use to the denomination, if as their quarterly "Advocate" intimates, there are many in it who have no "objection to a minister possessed of the best possible education, provided his learning had been acquired before God called him to preach the gospel"—but who maintain that "God never calls any to preach the gospel, until they are considered to be fully qualified and prepared to enter immediately on the work." Young men too, who have "entered on the great and important work" of the ministry, are urged to attend the institution by the argument that "even the children in our Sabbath schools can detect our mistakes in language." Ministerial education therefore seems to have been hitherto lightly regarded. And it is matter of just rejoicing, that a new spirit is waking up, which in its progress will not fail to consume much of the wood, hay, and stubble of the spiritual temple, and increase the proportion of gold, silver and precious stones.—*Id.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—It is stated in the Scottish Guardian, that in the convocation held in the reign of Elizabeth, for settling conclusively the worship of the Reformed church of England, the Puritans had a decided majority of those who were present; the vote standing 43 to 35. But the scale was turned by the vote of the proxies, which, added to the vote of those present, stood 58 to 59. One vote therefore, entailed upon England those popish superstitions that have debased her establishment, through all the succeeding generations. Had the Puritans then prevailed—had they been stronger by two men, than they were, the vain mummeries of the Episcopal worship had been abandoned, and Protestantism had completely triumphed, and the spirit of dissent had been quieted, and Puseyism had not raised its head.—*Id.*

THE JEWS.—Mr. Nicolayson, the English missionary, though he has labored indefatigably at Jerusalem, these thirteen or fourteen years, has had but little success in building up a visible church, though a considerable number of conversions have occurred through his labors. "It is impossible," says Mr. Grimshawe, "to describe the jealousy and vigilance exercised by their own community over the Jews, from the moment they evince a spirit of enquiry, or are supposed to be in communication with the members of the mission. They are subject to every species of persecution—are threatened with excommunication, and finally, if they persist, are cut off from all share in the charitable funds transmitted from Europe." It requires therefore no small amount of moral courage in a Jew, though believing in the Christian system, to avow his faith. And if he neglect to do so, by no means determines that the good seed may not vegetate in his heart, which will yet spring up and bring forth fruit an hundred fold.—*Id.*

Meetings were continued daily at the 1st Baptist church, last week; the congregations were large, many appeared to be deeply concerned, and others were rejoicing in hope. Of the con-

verts 24 have been received for baptism by the First church, and 5 by the Third. Others will probably join the Second church. Four of the students at the Seminary are amongst the number of the converts.

On Wednesday night, the meeting will be transferred to the Second church, and we trust that the Spirit of God will be poured out upon the congregation worshipping in that place; and through the instrumentality of brother Roberts, many of them be brought to love and serve the Saviour.—*Rel. Herald.*

The following statistics from the Boston Recorder, present the most condensed and correct statement respecting the present condition of slavery in some of the border states, that we have met with.

## Slavery in Delaware.

Slavery in the United States, as it is altogether probable, will cease piecemeal. One portion after another will rid itself of the evil. The pressure from Pennsylvania and Ohio is strong and irresistible. The hardy free laborers of these great States are gradually driving it towards the low lands of the South. Delaware is substantially a free State, so that if the South wish to retain their equality in the Senate of the United States, they must look after this small but gallant commonwealth. The two classes of population, according to the several enumerations of inhabitants were as follows:—

	Free.	Slaves.
1790,	50,267	8,887
1800,	58,120	6,153
1810,	68,497	4,177
1820,	68,230	4,589
1830,	73,434	3,305
1840,	75,450	2,605

Thus the South has but a little more than one fourth of the slaves which it had in 1790, while the free population has increased 25,000. The diminution of Slaves in the last 10 years is 700. In 1850, the number of slaves will not probably be more than 1500 or 1600. The people in the State are paying more and more attention to trades and manufactures, in connection with which slavery has never flourished. It is stated that Mr. Rodney of New Castle, the representative in Congress from this State, has generally voted, on test questions, with the free States.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.—There is hope not only from the border States, but from the Alleghany mountains. Slavery does not flourish in the mountain districts of Virginia, and the Carolinas, nor in the eastern portions of Tennessee. The eastern district of this State contains 26 counties.

In 1830, the free population was 179,484; slaves 17,690.

Thus it appears that the free population increased in ten years almost 26,000, while that of the slaves was only 924. Of the 26 counties, 19 have less than 1,000 slaves each; 11 counties have less than 500 slaves each. The county of Morgan with 2,600 free inhabitants, has but 84 slaves. There appears to be a strong desire in the people of this part of Tennessee, to form a separate State, partly on account of the great territorial extent of the State, and the inconvenience of crossing the mountains to Nashville, and partly in order to form a free State, or what would become at no distant period, a free State. Middle Tennessee has a free population of 303,975, slaves 107,735. Western Tennessee has of the former class, 136,631, of slaves, 56,610. The whole State has now 183,059 slaves, being an increase of 40,677 in ten years, but in a greatly decreased ratio compared with the increase between 1820 and 1830, which was 62,275. The increase in the free population, during the last 10 years, was about 104,000.

## Infidelity at the West.

A western newspaper furnishes an account of an infidel celebration, which is almost too heinous for credence. See a specimen.

"Thomas Paine."—The 105th anniversary of the birth of this illustrious infidel, was celebrated in grand style at Salubria, Wisconsin, at the dwelling of Abner Kneeland, formerly of Boston. A repast was provided, at which ladies and gentlemen partook. These were among the toasts:

By Mrs. Adams.—The daughters of Iowa—may they learn less of priestcraft, and lay aside their Bibles for the distaff and loom.

By Mrs. House.—The infidels in Iowa—they have lived too long in the woods to be frightened by priests.

By Miss D. L. Rice.—The future immigrants to our beautiful territory—may they leave all their superstition behind them.

By Miss D. J. Rice.—The young ladies of Iowa—may their buoyant minds and guileless hearts never be ensnared by the artifices of the priest.

Did such polluted words proceed from woman's lips? The assertion is almost incredible. And yet we know that did not Divine grace prevent, the best and loveliest might be thus corrupted and debased.—*Chr. Watchman.*

We learn that Rev. CALVIN NEWTON, late President of the Thomaston Theological Institution, has received and accepted the call of the Baptist church and Society in Grafton, Ms. to become their pastor, and has already entered on his labors. We congratulate the church in Grafton on this union. May it be a lasting and happy one.—*Id.*

"NOT BROTHERLY."—That India Rubber dresses have been worn by the candidates at their baptism by immersion, by which their persons have been protected from the touch of water, has been insinuated by several of our contemporaries. To us it seems such things better not be said—things calculated only to irritate our Baptist brethren, not to persuade them.

So says the Hartford Congregational Observer. We think, too, that "such things had better not be said," because they are not true. And we think further that many other things relating to this same general subject of baptism had better not be said, for the same reason. Truth and sound argument are the best weapons, as our opponents will find out in the end.—*Id.*

UNIVERSALIST DENIALS.—It is quite common for Universalist preachers, and others, to send notes to their papers to be published, denying that they had been converted. They say that reports

to that effect have been circulated, and they particularly anxious to have them speedily contradicted. So far as we can learn, no such reports have been circulated, except the very contradictory ones. How are we to account for this? Do these men originate the reports themselves, to make a little flourish by contradicting them, or is the voice of conscience so completely whispering, "Except ye be converted, ye shall not enter the kingdom of heaven," that they imagine the reports do exist?—*Id.*

The religious interest in this city appears to be rather than diminish. Meetings for prayer and inquiry are daily held in the different congregations; Mr. Kirk is preaching to the nations are, by various measures, laboring to advance the good work. And we hear that the Unitarians and Universalists are trying to establish their reputation for zeal in God's work by holding prayer meetings! The Unitarians are playing strange farces in this region. They have actually got up a mock revival—a "revival," in Lynn—hold meetings every evening, sing our "Revival Hymns," and make common pretensions to celestial raptures and glorious zeal. We understand that O. A. Smith of this city, baptized ten persons last Sabbath, and that several Universalist ministers are receiving the same ordination in Lynn.—Every real truth is, however, rapidly gaining ground, more to encourage and stimulate them to the present time. Let them not cease to depend, and lift their desires to God.—*Id.*

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, APRIL 8, 1842.

## Mormonism.

It is sometimes difficult to decide what were best to laugh or weep over the delusions of that stranger of all delusions, Mormonism. Late number of the Mormon paper, the "Times and Seasons," published at Nauvoo, is encircled with a wood engraving, (if it may be so named of an engraving,) purporting to be a similitude of a picture dug from an Egyptian tomb, and said to represent the attempted sacrifice of Abraham by a priest of On! The engraving reminds us of some of the first essays of a schoolboy to beguile the tedium of copying, practising the fine arts upon his slate. We suppose that the more unaccountable the delusion, and the more complete the outrage upon common sense, the stronger will be the evidence to the eyes of a Mormon that the original was dug from the catacombs. The paper, which has been previously conducted by other members of the fraternity, is now "published and edited by Joseph Smith." A large temple is in process of erection at Nauvoo, and the paper calls upon the faithful to be punctual in taking turns at work upon the building. We conclude from the tenor of the notice, that Smith has actually divided the Mormon community into classes, who are required to perform each their respective share of labor in building the temple. An order is also issued to Mormons throughout the country to tithe their substance, and send the proceeds to Nauvoo, to carry forward the work. Here are likewise in the same paper, military orders to the Nauvoo legion, under the command of Joseph Smith, Lieutenant General, "proclaiming signed 'Joseph Smith, President,' and calling upon delinquent subscribers by 'Joseph Smith, Publisher and Editor!'" Communications are published in almost every number, from traveling elders and preachers, both in this country and Great Britain, boasting of their wonderful success in multiplying converts; while they talk of their missionaries having been sent to distant countries in Europe, and even to Palestine. Surely, when such monstrosities can prevail to such an extent, it is no time for Christians to be idle or indifferent. There can be no doubt that the ringleaders of this scheme are persevering cunning knaves, while there are perhaps thousands of their adherents who are sincere and grossly deluded victims of an outrageous delusion.

The present state of affairs in Texas will undoubtedly excite considerable interest, and the result of the Mexican invasion is fully known. From some circumstances connected with the expedition, we are half inclined to the opinion that England has had something to do with it. Recent advices from England state that Mexican stocks have advanced 10 per cent. in London. Another rumor is, that the Mexicans were supplied with new English muskets, &c. The recent of a division of the Mexican army upon Goliad and other towns, and the subsequent retreat and retreat for the express purpose, apparently, of decoying the Texan forces, looks very like British tactics, than any thing we have seen in the military career of Santa Anna. The well known hostility of England to slavery, may have induced her to assume the responsibility of assisting Mexico in driving out the inhabitants of Texas for the purpose of putting an end to slavery in that country. This is more conjecture than present, but the final result may prove it to be correct.

FEDERAL ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, BOSTON.—It is a late number of the Christian Reflector, a sketch of the rise and progress of this church from which we learn that it was organized on the 16th of July, 1827, with 65 members. Since that period, large numbers have been dissemi-



for the purpose of forming new interests in the city. No less than four different churches have been constituted, to each of which, this church has furnished about thirty members. The church in South Boston was formed almost entirely of members from this church. A very striking fact is related in regard to the number of those who have entered the ministry from this church. In the year 1835, there were not less than twenty-five young men preparing for the ministry, and at no period since, has there been less than ten or twelve. The present number of members is 477, to which additions are being made every month.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP IN BOSTON.**—It appears from a report of the Boston City Missionary Society, recently published, that the average attendance on public worship of all denominations is computed as follows:—

Total of population,	84,000
Total attendance on public worship of the four leading Evangelical denominations,	25,000
Total attendance on public worship of all other denominations,	24,000
Total, therefore, of habitual neglectors of public worship,	49,000
Total, therefore, of habitual neglectors of public worship,	35,000

This estimate was made up from an actual count of the congregations during the season of the year when the residents of the city were generally at home, and to the actual numbers ascertained the table adds one third for children, domestics, infirm, and others necessarily detained at home.

**PUNISHMENT BY DEATH.**—The Rev. George B. Cheever, has just published a work, advocating the necessity of punishment by death, for certain crimes. A strong argument may be drawn from the Mosaic law in favor of this system; but we are doubtful whether it can be sustained by the gospel. Solitary imprisonment for life we think would answer every purpose, and would operate as well for the prevention of crime, as hanging. The less men have to do with taking each other's lives the better.

**INCENDIARISM.**—The meeting-house of the First Congregational Society in Sterling, (Mass.) was burnt on the night of the 14th ult. There is strong presumption of its having been the work of an incendiary, as there had been some difficulties existing in the society in relation to the erection of a new house of worship; and it is supposed that the motives which impelled to the work of destruction, had their origin in that difficulty.

The Hon. Henry Clay retired from the Senate of the United States on the 31st of March. On retiring he addressed the Senate at some length, during which he took a brief view of his political life. He stated that he entered the Senate in the year 1806, and from that time to the present, with short intervals, he had been engaged in public life. The Hon. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky succeeds Mr. Clay.

**THE ELECTION.**—Full returns from all parts of the State have not yet been received, although enough is known to remove all doubt as to the result; it being conceded by all parties that the Democratic ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority over all others. In consequence of four separate tickets having been run, a choice for Representatives has been prevented in some twenty or thirty towns. In some of these towns the meetings were dissolved, in others a second trial will be made on Monday next. There was no choice in this town for Representatives. The vote stood as follows:—the Workingmen and Abolitionists both voting the same ticket.

Thomas C. Perkins (Whig)	1044
Allen S. Stillman (Whig)	1059
Wm. J. Hamersley (Dem.)	810
Mason Gross (Dem.)	785
Melvin Copeland (Workingmen's)	243
Waterman Roberts	232
Wm. Hayden (Conservative)	132
Horace Goodwin 2d,	130

P. S. After our paper was ready for the press, returns from all but 10 towns have been received, which show that there will be no choice on the State ticket. Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, will fall short of an election by about 300 votes.

Rev. JAMES SMITHER, in consequence of ill health, has resigned the Pastoral charge of the Baptist church in East Killingly. Correspondents are requested to address him at Newport, Rhode Island, until further notice.

The number of baptisms in the several Baptist churches in Boston during the month of March, was 350.

**REPUTATION OF "DOWLING'S LETTER TO MILLER,"** on the Second Coming of Christ in 1843. By JOSEPH LITCH. Boston: 1842.

A small 18mo. pamphlet, with the above title, has been handed us for examination. The writer has undertaken to show the fallacy of Mr. Dowling's Reply to Mr. Miller. We have never seen Mr. Dowling's book, and it must therefore be left for those who have, to decide whether Mr. Litch has succeeded in refuting him. At a time like the present, when such an unusual interest is excited on the study of the Prophecies, we think it would be well for those who have read Mr. Dowling's book, to examine the reply of Mr. Litch.

**MEMOIRS OF ELEANOR ELDRIDGE.**—A small volume, with the above title, has been left on our table. It purports to be the history of the person whose name appears in the title page. From a hasty glance at the book, we learn that Eleanor is a colored woman residing in Providence, R. I., that she accumulated a small property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars by her own industry, and was eventually wronged out of the whole of it. The book was written by a friend with a view to assist the unfortunate woman in her embarrassments. Price 25 cents. For sale at the Anti Slavery Depository.

The Rev. I. M. Allen, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars from Mr. Samuel Langworthy, of Stonington, Conn. We shall most cheerfully comply with the request of the Treasurer, in acknowledging the receipts of all donations from this State, although we shall not be able to spare room for the monthly report of receipts throughout the Union.

Mr. Jeremiah Gladwin is our authorized agent for the town of Lyme. All monies paid to him on account of the Secretary, will be acknowledged by us.

The CHRISTIAN WORLD for April is received, and, as usual, is filled with interesting and valuable matter.

Rev. Charles Evans, late of Bristol, Eng. was installed as Pastor of the Baptist church in South Reading, Mass., on the 23d ult.

(Correspondence of the Christian Secretary.)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2, 1842.

The events of the present moment and of the last few years, afford conclusive evidence to every considerate man, that God is reasoning with us as a people, and calling upon us to ponder our ways. Disorder in business and money affairs, and the great distress consequent thereon, have prevailed for nearly five years all over the country. With instincts belonging to fallible and selfish men, our citizens instead of seeking wisdom from above, politically arranged into two great parties, acrimoniously charged each other with all the calamities of the country, and waged a furious civil warfare, the one to uphold, the other to change the policy of the Government. A change is effected—when in one short month it is seen how easily Divine Providence can bring to nought the counsels of human wisdom. The death of President Harrison fell upon the city of Washington with a suddenness, and produced a gloom, not exceeded anywhere in the Union. The day before his death, the public report was—"he is better," though on that evening it was whispered in private circles that he could not survive—the next morning he was dead! He had rendered himself exceedingly popular, the short time he filled the Presidency, mingling familiarly and courteously with, and perfectly accessible to, the people; and without doubt, the business of his high office, and his untiring application to its duties, hastened his dissolution. Events have transpired since, plainly showing that the expectations of the party, on some important questions of policy, have died with the President. Many no doubt, are disposed to charge this to the present Executive. Let us rather attribute it to the overruling hand of Omnipotence, and designed for our national good.

Pending these events, banks have failed, and multitudes of men in places of trust have become defaulters,—and thus millions of money wasted—families and orphans stripped of their property—business prostrated—and confidence lost among men.—And even now, amid the paralyzing distress which pervades the country, it would seem that Divine Providence has poured confusion into our National Councils. Congress appears to be full of perplexity, and in doubt what to do. After deliberating four months, with even Government paper depreciated, and cries for help from every quarter, none of the great questions of national interest have been definitely settled upon. To mere party men, it may seem that the object of our National Representatives is to thwart one another, and willing to let the country suffer to accomplish selfish and party purposes. To my own apprehension, it is clear, rather, that God is yet reasoning with us, and admonishing us as a people to turn and acknowledge Him in our adversity.—We have been heretofore, too prosperous as a nation—too grasping of gain—too successful in worldly pursuits—too forgetful of our Benefactor and Judge. If the evils which we have suffered, and are suffering, though comparatively slight, be not sufficient, there are other calamities far more grievous, in store for us. There are "rumors of wars" on all sides, and an evident disposition among many to push the nation into it—and such a war as the earth never groined under, would the present age witness, should the civilized world now rush into conflict. In the present aspect of affairs, there is scarcely a hope that the present international difficulties will be amicably adjusted. Yet God can bring good out of evil, and if our past distresses, as a people, shall have influence to make us more deeply sensible of our dependence and obligations, and thus avert greater calamities, we shall have cause to be thankful. In the wonderful extension of revivals, and the disposition of sensible and reflecting men every where to pause and ponder upon the past, there are indications that God's mercy has not left us, and that we may again prosper as a nation in the fear and to the praise of the Father of mercies.

### Selected Summary.

From the Madisonian—Extra.

The Mexicans retreating from Texas.

We have just received the following highly important information:

Extract from a letter from Mr. Eve, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Texas, to the Department of State, dated

"GALVESTON, March 19th, 1842.

"SIR,—Since I wrote you on the 10th inst., news has reached here by express, that the Mexicans have abandoned San Antonio, and that Gen. Burleson, the Vice President, and Gen. Johnson, with 2,500 Texans, were in pursuit of them. Since the proclamation of Gen. Arista, and the letters of Santa Ana to Gen. Bee, and Gen. Hamilton have been published. The President of Texas has issued his proclamation that the war with Mexico shall never cease until Mexico acknowledges the independence of Texas. The citizens have by voluntary contributions, chartered, armed and equipped two private vessels and sent them to the coast of Mexico. Every citizen in Galveston, who has not left for the army, is constantly employed in erecting batteries for the defence of the place."

From the New Orleans paper of the 23d.

The steamer Neptune, Capt. Rollins, from Galveston, arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock, bringing Galveston papers of Monday, the 21st inst.

The intelligence received contradicts the statements made by the Mexicans who captured Capt. Ferguson at Goliad. They stated that three thousand men had gone to Bexar. There were positive intelligence that it was only 700. The force that captured Goliad amounted to only three hundred men; consequently the whole Mexican force at Goliad and Bexar does not exceed one thousand. We cannot but feel more confirmed in the belief, that these two detachments comprise the invading army now in Texas, and we sincerely hope, the brave volunteers that have mustered in the West, will not turn back till they have captured or slain every Mexican that has placed a hostile foot on our soil.

The Mexicans have abandoned San Antonio, and more than two thousand Texans are in hot pursuit.

The brig of war Wharton, the steamer Zavalle, the steamer Lafitte and two other vessels, with men determined on that exploit, left Galveston about the 12th.

Goliad was taken by fifty Texans, and the great invading army, at the latest accounts, was travelling back to Mexico as fast as their legs would take them.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 23.

TEXAS.

On the 17th inst., President Houston caused the following letter, in the proclamation, to be issued through the public press:

CITY OF HOUSTON, 17th March, 1842.

Dear Sir,—The news by express from Austin to the 13th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about 8 miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our Independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies, Your friend, HOUSTON.

From the N. Y. Tribune of April 6th.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS—The Republic invaded in earnest.

The New Orleans papers of the 25th ult., bring us the astounding news that the retreat of the Mexican force was a mere device to entrap the Texas troops and that the REPUBLIC WAS NOW BEING INVADED BY AN OVERWHELMING FORCE. This news is received by the steamer Col. Woods from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d. The Committee of Vigilance at Galveston are convinced of its truth, as it was brought thither from different directions. The Bee says that shortly after the Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an express arrived, bringing intelligence of advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoros road toward Victoria, and reporting 12,000 men on the road to the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio constituted the vanguard of the 12,000 under the command of VAZQUEZ. The impression is that the Texas army of 1,500, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the vanguard until within the power of the main army, and as they were slightly drilled and disciplined it is thought that they will fall an easy prey to their wily and outnumbering enemy.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer believes this to be a false alarm, as gentlemen from Mexico assert that Santa Anna had around him in all only some 12,000 or 14,000 men, and that the Republic was not in a condition to fit out so large a force as was reported to have advanced towards Texas.

The following from the Committee of Vigilance at Matamoros is published in the Civilian Extra of the 21st March. To the Citizens of the Eastern Counties:—

We, the Committee of safety of the county of Matamoros, present to your consideration the following facts just received. From letters dated 19th inst., from men in whom we have the utmost confidence, we extract the following:—From Mr. Pleasant to his sister Mrs. Fisher, dated Victoria, 15th inst.—"From Mexican information received on the 15th, there would be 1,500 at San Patricio, the advance guard of 9,000."

From Dr. A. M. Levy, same date—"Some friendly Mexicans just in camp, report there were 9,000 Mexicans advanced on the lower coast, as reported by the Matamoros road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."

The above from the camp has been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in camp, Mr. Blair.

From G. R. Jaques, a citizen of this town—"From the news brought in last evening, I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the enemy is not overrated, we will not be able to fight them short of the Colorado, and perhaps far east as the Rio Grande. The reports are, that the upper division of Mexicans are said to be about 12,000, and the lower division about 9,000. There is no doubt that they have a large force, and we may expect some rough fighting. Times are more serious than some imagine.—Urge the people eastward to rush on and help us."

Since the above was received, Mr. Ludington has just arrived from Linnville, which place he left on the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. West, the Deputy Collector, had just come from camp as reported by spy company, and just come in who had seen a large body of Mexicans, supposed to be 9,000, 15 miles west of the Nueces, and then on the March. There were two wagons at Linnville pressing every article in the way of provisions for our army."

From the above facts, if there is not a prompt return by the Middle and Eastern Counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun the country.

From the same, of March 22.

**MYSTERIOUS.**—Yesterday evening Mr. Spencer, son of the Secretary of War, arrived post haste from Washington, with despatches for President Houston of Texas. We learn that he applied to the Mexican Consul here for a passport, to travel through Texas. The Consul refused to give him one, but counter-signed his credentials received from the U. S. Government. Mr. Spencer's instructions, we learn were to place his despatches in the hands of President Houston in person.

**A PASSPORT REQUIRED.**—The Consul of the United States at Havana, has notified the Department of State at Washington, that he has been desired by his Excellency the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, to inform those citizens of the United States visiting the Island, that a passport from a Spanish Consul is necessary, not only in compliance with what is customary on the Island, but as a positive requisition of the supreme law.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

The senate went into Executive Session at 1 o'clock to-day, and spent some hours therein. I learn that they confirmed the nomination of McCulloch of Baltimore, as First Comptroller of the Treasury, but not without some opposition.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Allen presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio, urging Congress to seek redress of our grievances from Great Britain, in a speedy and permanent manner.

In the House of Representatives, several bills from the Senate were read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate committees. They were principally bills for private relief.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded in the consideration of private bills until 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, when it adjourned, there being no quorum.

**PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.**—A case has just been decided in the District Court now sitting in Belfast, which was brought for the recovery of ninety-two cents, the case was decided for the plaintiff. The costs have been between three and four hundred dollars. Rate report, but rather expensive.

At the close of the revolution, Marblehead with a population of about 4000, was left with 458 widows, 365 orphan boys and 568 fatherless girls.

**MANUFACTURES.**—The whole amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton in the United States is \$51,102,369, and in the manufacture of wool, \$15,785,124.—The whole number of cotton factories in 1840—number of persons employed in them, 72,119. Whole number of woolen factories, 1420—number of persons employed in them, 21,342. In both the cotton and woolen manufacture, Massachusetts stands first.—Northampton, Mass.

**ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN FRANCE.**—The London Anti-Slavery Reporter, of Jan. 26, contains the following very interesting announcement, which shows a progress in favor of Emancipation, among the continental nations of Europe.

We have great satisfaction in informing our readers, that the French Society for the abolition of Slavery have finally determined to hold a public meeting at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on the 21st of February, 1842, for the abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies, and throughout all civilized States. At this meeting it is expected there will be representatives from different parts of the continent of Europe, and to a deputation from Great Britain and Ireland will be appointed.

The time was afterwards altered to March 5, and numerous delegations were appointed from Great Britain.

Daniel Webster and Samuel Southard have joined the Washington Society. So says the Spirit of the Times.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce April 1.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**

SIXTY OR SEVENTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

After a long exemption from serious losses by fire, we were visited yesterday afternoon by an extensive conflagration. There were in fact three distinct fires, almost simultaneously, viz. one in Washington street, which only destroyed the roof of a building; another in Elm and Anthony streets, which destroyed about a dozen houses; and the other in Delancey, Chrystie, Forsyth, Broome and Eldridge streets, which swept down 50 or 60 houses. The wind blew a gale from the N. W. during the whole afternoon; the buildings being mostly of wood, and the attention of the firemen being distracted to so many different points, it is not strange that they were unable to conquer the fire without a severe struggle. The amount of property destroyed is less than would be inferred from the number of buildings burnt; but a multitude of families have been turned out of doors, and many of them have lost nearly all their furniture. Much distress will be the consequence.

The Chrystie street fire commenced first; then the fire in Washington street; and lastly that in Elm street. The Washington street fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark from the chimney falling upon the roof.—The house was three story high brick, No. 151, owned by Wm. Donohoe. Damage about \$300. Insured.

The buildings destroyed on Delancey street were—No. 21 Delancey, corner of Chrystie street, a small frame building, occupied as a Grocery store; No. 23, a small frame building, occupied by Davidson, coach maker; No. 25, marble saw mills, occupied by Matthew Sayre; several small and one large frame building, including one brick building, extending to the corner of Forsyth street, in all not numbered, six buildings, which were occupied as stores and dwellings; the lower part of the one on the corner was unoccupied. No. 37, corner of Forsyth, a two story frame building, owned and occupied by Jacob Hucker, as a grocery and dwelling; loss about \$6,000, insured \$3,000. Nos. 39 and 41, two story brick front dwellings. No. 43, two story brick front dwelling, partly destroyed.

Nos. 39 and 41 Delancey street belonged to the Riddick estate.

The Second Congregational church, corner of Delancey and Chrystie sts., narrowly escaped being consumed. The roof was partly burned, and the interior of the building slightly damaged by water.

**YET ANOTHER FIRE.**—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the roof of the two story frame building, No. 25 Maiden Lane, corner of Nassau street, occupied by Gray & Johnson, as a dry goods store, by B. Fraser, as a comb store. The fire was soon extinguished. The contents of both stores were removed, with some slight damage by water.

The Madisonian asserts that the United States Government has merely made a demand on the English government for compensation for the slaves of the Creole set free by the authorities of Nassau, without asking for the delivery of the mutineers.

**ARREST OF HOGAN.**—By a postscript to the Rochester Democrat of Friday, we learn that the notorious J. Sheridan Hogan, who cut such a figure at Lockport a short time since, made his appearance at Rochester, from Canada, on Thursday, in the "Gore" steamboat, and put up at the National Hotel. Just as he was leaving, he was arrested, carried before Justice Warner, and after a few preliminary remarks, sent to prison for examination at 4 o'clock on Friday.

The appearance of this individual here, says the Democrat, so soon after his boast that he would travel anywhere in the United States, depending upon the protection of the British government, looks very much like a design to make a lion of himself, by becoming a second McLeod. He was exceedingly impertinent, and boasted largely of the "wooden walls of Old England," &c. He will not probably escape this time. Let the people prepare to fight the McLeod controversy over again.—N. Y. Aurora.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON.**—The Annals correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Lord Ashburton, the Special Minister from Great Britain to this country, arrived at that city in the frigate Warspite, Sir John Hay, commander, on Saturday evening. She has occupied 52 days in the passage. He was to proceed to Washington on Monday. The Baltimore American says nothing of this arrival.—Tribune.

The Louisiana and Arkansas Delegations in the U. S. House of Representatives have addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, alluding to the probability that Mexico in her war with Texas will endeavor to induce her Indian tribes to join her, and will thus endanger the lives and property of the U. S. citizens on the borders, and asking what force, if any, has been ordered to the border in question.—Hon. J. C. SPENCER, in reply, encloses his instructions to Gen. Taylor, at Fort Gibson, directing him to employ the force of 2000 men at his disposal, in preserving peace among the Cherokees, and in preventing the Indians within our jurisdiction from crossing into Texas. On the latter point special instructions have been sent.—Tribune.

**HORRID MURDER BY AN ACTRESS.**—A most horrid and fatal tragedy was enacted at the Theatre last night. After the curtain had dropped at the conclusion of the first act of the first piece, a quarrel ensued behind the scenes between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin, both attached to the Theatre, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, that caused almost immediate death. At the perpetration of the awful deed, Miss Hamblin made her escape by jumping out at the window, and at 12 o'clock had not been arrested. She left in her theatrical attire, being dressed as a page.—Mobile Chron.

**THEATRE BURNED.**—The St. Charles Theatre, of New Orleans was consumed by fire on the evening of the 13th ult. The fire was communicated from a coffin manufactory, which stood a few yards to the rear of the Theatre. The splendid wardrobe of the Italian Company, valued at \$50,000, was saved. Mr. Caldwell, who erected the Theatre, lost nearly \$70,000 by the destruction of the wardrobe, properties, scenery, &c. The building was mortgaged to the Gas Company for \$200,000. Mr. J. S. Browne lost a splendid and complete wardrobe, valued at \$5,000.

The principal loss falls on the Gas Bank, and not more than \$65,000 were secured upon property worth nearly \$400,000. The Theatre was very magnificent, and contained a chandelier weighing 4200 pounds, and costing \$10,000.

Beside the Theatre, several other large buildings were burnt.

**FATAL AVALANCHE.**—A late French paper states that early in the morning of December 26, an enormous avalanche fell from a height of 1500 feet, upon the hamlet of Arignes, near Aosta, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and entirely destroyed all the houses, with the whole of the inhabitants.—The intelligence of this dreadful calamity did not reach Auzac till the day after, on account of the remote position of the hamlet. Fifty of the inhabitants went to give what succor they could, but found only a few corpses out of the total number under the ruins of the houses. It is not said how many persons are supposed thus to have perished.

The Councils of Philadelphia have appropriated \$80,000 to the completion of Girard College.

One hundred divorces were granted by the last Legislature of Maryland.

Hon. Washington Irving, Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, has taken passage in the packet ship Independence, which is to sail on the 7th of April.

About seventeen hundred persons have taken the benefit of the bankrupt law in the State of New York.

**Marriages.**

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. Lemuel J. Swift, and Miss Harriet Tyler.

In this city, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Burgess, Mr. Samuel J. Tuttle, to Miss Louisa Ramsey, both of this city.

In Granby, by Rev. Wm. Grid, Capt. Apollis Phelps, of Suffield, to Miss Maria Griffin, daughter of Mr. Aristarchus Griffin.

### Deaths.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Eliza A. wife of O. O. Loomis, aged 83.

At Wilmington, March 28th, John Preston Leonard Dawley, only child of George and Sarah L. Dawley, aged 9 months.

At Suffield, suddenly, Mrs. Naomi, wife of Mr. Dan. King, aged 63. The deceased has left numerous friends and relatives to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate friend.

Died in this town on the 3th inst., Mr. Timothy Bance, aged 99. Mr. Bance was the oldest citizen in Hartford. In the war of the Revolution, he was Commissary under the French General, Rochambeau, but declined receiving a pension from his country.

Drowned in the Connecticut River, opposite Lord's Island, on Tuesday night, the 15th ult., Mr. Frederic D. Pratt, of Deep River, aged 26.

The deceased was on his way down the river with a scow, loaded with brick, in company with Mr. E. Lester. About 9 o'clock in the evening, a squall struck the scow, which immediately sank. Mr. Lester, by the aid of a plank which he accidentally caught, succeeded in reaching the shore, but was so chilled that he could not stand, and crawled on his hands and knees some distance, to a house. As soon as he recovered so as to relate the circumstances, they immediately went in search of Mr. Pratt, but it was too late; shrouded by the darkness of night, he had already found a watery grave. A large number of citizens went in search of his body, which was not found till the Thursday following, the 17th. His funeral was attended on Friday by a large concourse, who sympathized with the deeply afflicted relatives. By this event, his wife is deprived in early life of her bosom companion, and an infant son, of a father, and his aged parents weighed down with sorrow.

The friends of the deceased feel under deep obligations to Capt. Arnold, of Haddam, and all others who went in search for the body till found.—[Colt.]

In New London, March 26th, after a severe illness of five days, Mr. George W. Coit, in the 46th year of his age, son of Mr. Samuel Coit. The deceased was a subject of the late gracious visitation of the Lord in this city. It has seldom fallen to the lot of the writer to record a death, which will be more severely felt than that of our dear brother. His conviction of sin was exceedingly deep and pungent, which resulted in remarkably clear discoveries of his pardon and acceptance with God. He united with the Baptist church in this city, Feb. 20th, and gave great promise of future usefulness. From the hour he obtained peace to his soul, he became zealous in warning and exhorting his fellow men to seek salvation; nor did his joy and praise cease while life remained. Although no more heard on earth, yet doubtless in sweeter strains than angels use, "his heard in Heaven."

His parents, now over four score years, are among the few that remain, who were the first constituents of the Baptist church in this city, to which they still belong. Scarcely had the year of joy ceased to flow for their son's conversion, than they must give place for those of mourning for his exit to the world of bliss. He has left to lament his absence on earth, a much loved sister, who, with his parents had prayed for his salvation. A brother in a distant city had just received a letter from the hand of the deceased, informing him of his conversion, when in quick succession followed another with the sad intelligence of his death.

Thus we are continually admonished, "Be ye also ready," and to hold all our comforts with a loose hand, and in sub-servience to the calls of God.

K.

Receipts for the week ending April 7, 1842.

L. Holmes, 1 00; Horace Bachelier, 2 00; Lewis Kirtland, 2 00; J. B. Manwaring, 10 00; 1 25 credited to E. H. Smith; David Sheldon, 1 50; Hannah Jones, 2 00; Amos Worthington, 5 00; J. Weston, 20 00; Eunice Woodruff, 2 00; B. Whitney, 1 75; Miss C. Whitney, 1 75, per hand of P. Canfield; J. Gladwin, 3 50.

**Notice.**—The Minister's and Deacons' Conference of Litchfield County and vicinity, will meet at the Baptist meeting house in Sandfield, (Mechanicville) on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Subjects for the meeting: Essay on Justification, Br. Benedict. Exposition 1st Cor. iii, 14-15, Br. Tobey. Heb. x, 31, Benedict and Doty. Essay on the History of the Church during the first century, Brn. Bush and Higby. General subject, Genesis 27th chap. Dr. Bush to preach; Br. Tobey his alternate.

Torrington, April 4, 1842.

**Annual Meeting.**—The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION AND SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, will be held in New York, on Wednesday, April 7, 1842, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered. It is expected that Rev. John M. Peck, of Illinois, who has been travelling in the West and South West as an Agent of the Society, will be present, and address the meeting.

M. J. RHEES, Corresponding Secretary.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1842.

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court doth direct David Bennett, Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Marshall, late of Manchester, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 13th day of April inst.; at 9 o'clock, A. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of Manchester, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Copy of Record.—Attest, ARTHUR TERRY, Clerk.

**Cash and Exchange Store for the People.**

AT THE EDGEMONT STAND.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their customers, and the public generally that they have just returned from New York with a fresh supply of CHOICE GROCERIES, bought for Cash, at the lowest prices, which, with their former stock, comprises a very general assortment, consisting in part of the best selected Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef, Wheat and Rye Flour, (of the choicest brands), Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Beans, Peas, Cut and Wrought Nails, Potash, &c., &c.

GRASS SEEDS, Clover, Timothy and Redtop Seeds, different kinds of Garden Seeds, a good assortment.

FARMERS' UTENSILS, a general assortment, including Whitney's Patent Ploughs and Cultivators, of improved pattern, said to be superior to any thing of the kind in market, to which we particularly invite the attention of farmers.

Also, Horse Hay Rakes, a superior article. We do not intend by advertising articles, to raise the wind, or blow the dust, or that we will sell Goods at 25 per cent. below cost. But we would say to our competitors that a fair competition in business, we are ready to meet, and we hope by unremitting personal attention to business to meet with that encouragement which a generous public may afford.

L. D. FOWLER &



## Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

## LINES

Suggested on hearing a Sermon by Rev. A. B. Matt. 11: 28.—"I will give you rest."

Toss'd upon Life's troubled ocean—  
Fill'd with anxious, wild alarms,  
Mid a whirlpool of commotion,  
And diverted by earth's charms;  
Can the Christian find a shelter  
For his aching, troubled breast—  
Is there, then, one place of safety  
Where the pilgrim soul can rest?

When the wildest schemes surround him,  
Calling him from duty's way,  
When the dark storm-cloud has bound him,  
Tempting him to run astray,  
When his barque has well nigh founder'd,  
And the raging billows roll,  
When his hopes of heaven are clouded,  
What can then sustain his soul?

CHRIST the Christian's hope of glory—  
He alone can give him rest;  
Let him fly from error's story,  
And recline upon His breast;  
Let him, worldly schemes neglecting,  
Bind His precepts to his soul,  
Then the Saviour, still protecting,  
Though the storms around him roll.

Here, in Christ, we find an anchor  
To our hopes of heaven, and strong,  
And a place of perfect safety,  
Where we'll sing the conqueror's song,  
Triumphing o'er wild delusion,  
Through the grace which He has given,  
Rest in Him amid confusion,  
Till we find our rest in heaven. JUSTITIA.

Hartford, March, 1842.

## Miscellaneous.

## The Boot Black and the College President.

TWO SCENES FROM REAL LIFE.

Some score of years since, the President of a well known College in Kentucky was one morning, while sitting in his study, astonished by the entrance of a singular visitor.

The visitor was a boy of some seventeen years, rough and uncouth in his appearance, dressed in homespun, with thick, clumsy shoes on his feet, an old tattered felt hat on his head, surmounting a mass of uncombed hair, which relieved swarthy and sun-burnt features, marked by eyes quick and sparkling, but vacant and inexpressive, from the want of education. The whole appearance of the youth was that of an untaught, uncultivated plough-boy.

The President, an affable and a venerable man, inquired into the business of the person who stood before him.

"If you please, sir," said the plough-boy, with all the hesitancy of an uneducated rustic—"if you please, sir, I'd like to get some learnin'." I heard you had a college in these parts, and I thought if I could work a spell for you, you would help me now and then in gettin' an education."

"Well, my young friend," replied the President, "I scarcely see any way in which you might be useful to us. The request is something singular."

"Why I can bring water, cut wood, or black your boots," interrupted the boy, his eyes brightening with earnestness. "I want to get an education—I want to make something of myself. I don't keep how hard I work, only as to get an education, I want."

He paused, at a loss for words to express his ideas. But there was a language in the expressive lip, and glancing eye; there was a language in his manner—in the tone in which the words were spoken, that appealed at once to the President's feelings.

"I am afraid, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. I would like to assist you, but I see no way in which you can be useful to us at present."

The President resumed his book. In a moment he glanced at the plough-boy; who, silent and mute, stood holding the handle of the door. He fingered his rough hat confusedly with one hand—his eyes were downcast, and his upper lip quivered and trembled as though he were endeavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings of intense disappointment. The effort was but half successful. A tear emerging from the downcast eyelid, rolled over the sunburnt cheek, and with a quick, nervous action, the plough-boy raised his toil-hardened hand and brushed away the sign of regret.

He made a well meant but awkward mark of obeisance, and opened the door, had one foot across the threshold, when the President called him back.

The plough-boy was in a few minutes hired as man-of-all-work, and boot-black to the College.

The next scene which we give the reader was in a new and magnificent church, rich with the beauties of architecture, and thronged by an immense crowd, who listened in death-like stillness to the burning eloquence of the minister of heaven, who delivered the mission of his Master from the altar.

The speaker was a man in the full glow of middle age—of striking and impressive appearance—piercing, intellectual eye, and high, intelligent forehead.

Every eye is fixed on him—every lip is hushed, and every ear, with nervous intensity, drinks in the eloquent teaching of the orator.

Who in all that throng would recognize, in the famed, the learned, the eloquent President of College, Pennsylvania, the humble boot-black of College, in Kentucky.—Louisville Journal.

## The Russian Serf.

The following is extracted from a lecture delivered a few evenings since, in New York, by Mr. Dallas, late minister to Russia. It pictures to the life the character of the Russian serf. Of them there are no less than 40,000, 20 of whom belong to the Emperor Nicholas.

"Imagine a human being covered, (we cannot say clothed in undressed sheepskin, the wool turned inward, that which should be a coat resembling a loose gown—having no collar, and a cape lapped

over by a piece of rope or other material, as a belt round the waist. His neck is uncovered, red, rough and hard—his beard long, matted and coarse—his moustache hanging down and covering his mouth. He wears a bell shaped cap of woollen stuff, trimmed with dirty fur, and shoes either pieces of hard wood scooped out, or a kind of sock of peeled pliable bark—he has hung at his back a short axe or hatchet, and his exterior is altogether harsh, soiled or dirty, and repulsive. A man thus characterized and habited, suddenly appearing in our streets, or in any part of the country, would awaken at once alarm and pity, as some escaped wanderer from the cells of lunacy or crime. In the moral and mental qualities of the Russian serf, there are mingled traits of good and evil. He is mild and amiable, but inebriate and servile. To the profoundest ignorance and the vilest superstition, he unites a Chinese imitation, quickness, and an abject reverential faith in the dogmas of his church. He crosses himself at every flash of lightning, and faces death fearlessly, under a priestly promise of Paradise. He endures, without complaint, the most frightful extreme of physical exposure and privation. He is content with a block of wood or stone for a pillow, a plank for his couch, and some black bread and onions for his single daily meal. Like our western savage, he yields at every opportunity to inducements of intoxicating drinks. In the presence of power, he falls prostrate in the dust, propitiating safety or kindness in the most disgusting servility. Yet, notwithstanding the rigor of his destiny, he is utterly unconscious that there exists happier or fairer regions of the earth: he loves his country with enthusiastic and unbounded ardor, and when fighting his battles abroad, he is almost a willing victim to the enemy, in the confident belief that after death but before he takes his final flight to heaven, he is suffered to revisit for three days his native cottage."

## Reasons for Remaining before the Mast.

On the 10th of Oct. 1840, Charles united with one of the Baptist churches in New York, and has since maintained a consistent and useful christian life. Since that time he has more than once crossed the ocean in the capacity of an officer; and though he is still offered an officer's berth, he chooses to remain before the mast.

On asking him the reason, he replied, "It is a settled prejudice with sailors, that if an officer pretends to be religious, (I suppose he meant an inferior officer,) it must be from selfish or sinister motives. Consequently his good influence is more or less limited, according to the strength of the prejudice. While in the fore-castle, a sailor may be as religious as he will, if not obtrusive, and gain instead of losing his influence. It is, then, to be more useful, that I remain before the mast."

First, I endeavor to live a clear, moral life myself—to live religion, and then recommend it to others. When I go to sea I take along some good books, such as Fleetwood's Life of Christ, the Pilgrim's Progress, and Phillips' Life of Bunyan, &c., while the Bible is my principal book. I read to the crew when I can get them in a fancy to hear, or talk to them on religious matters. I persuade them not to mend their clothes on the Lord's day, and to abstain from unnecessary work. And when in port, I persuade them to hear the gospel preached. Three weeks ago I was greatly affected at the Bethel meeting in Charlestown, on seeing one who had been the most wicked of our crew, coming forward, and with tears asking us to pray for him. And this week I left another young man with whom I had been but nine days, in Boston, anxious about his soul and asking christians to pray for him.

But you get less wages before the mast than in an officer's berth? Yes, but I care not for that. My mother died when I was five years old, and I have none to support but myself. God will take care of me so long as I take care of his work. My trust is in God. In perils of the sea I have trusted in him, and enjoyed peace, and I will trust him still. I now ship under a good captain.

## The Rumseller and the Missionary.

At the morning meeting held in the Baldwin Place Church, on the day previous to Elder Knapp's departure from the city, many striking testimonies were given to the power of that grace, which has subdued and filled with joy so many hearts in Boston during the past winter. Among other converts who spoke in this meeting, was a man in the prime of life, who had passed several years abroad, and had, as he confessed, lived in utter forgetfulness of God, and in the willing and active service of Satan. He did not say where he had been, or what he had done; but this he said, that he had found the Saviour, had begun a new life, and was determined, by the grace of God, to make his way to Heaven. No sooner had he closed, than up sprang a young man, who, under the patronage of the Episcopalians, had been on a mission to Africa, but who a few weeks since was baptized by Mr. Neale, and received into the communion of the First Baptist Church. "What!" he exclaimed—"can it be, that that man is here—here, speaking of the Saviour's love—praising God, and rejoicing in hope? Why I used to know that man. I was acquainted with him in Africa. Yes, when I was there to teach poor heathen about God, and Christ, and the way to heaven, he was there—to 'To sell rum'—cried out the convert, interrupting him, as he hesitated. The effect was overwhelming. The two old acquaintances rushed simultaneously toward each other, and with silence and tears exchanged their warm salutations. None who were at Baldwin Place that morning, will ever forget the mutual recognition of the missionary and the rumseller.—Reflector.

THE DUTY OF AMERICAN FEMALES.—The Bristol Phoenix gives the following instructive anecdote touching the true American female education.

Some years ago, the following dialogue was held between a wealthy citizen of — and his daughters.

Father. Although my girls, you are not now obliged to earn your living, there is no knowing what may happen; and I think it would be a good thing for you to learn a trade.

Daughters. What trade, father?

F. The milliner's for instance.

D. Are you in earnest?

F. Most certainly I am.

D. If you think it is best, we are perfectly willing.

No sooner said than done. They served the usual time, learned the trade, and to this day they are unable to see why the daughters of a man worth three hundred thousand dollars, may not be as industrious and useful as others.

A BLIND LOOK OUT.—That is a blind look out, continued the sailor, to send missionaries to convert the heathen, and neglect the sailors. Don't christians know that sailors go among the heathen too? That wicked sailors may hinder, or entirely destroy the missionary's good influence? Why, if they would spend their efforts for the conversion and salvation of seamen, thousands of converted sailors can do more good among the heathen in a single month, than all the missionaries we can send them can do in a year!

A BLIND LOOK OUT, because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee."

The following touching incident from the annals of intemperance, we find among others of a similar character, in the New York Organ.

One of our members, in telling his experience, says, "My wife had often threatened to leave me on account of ill treatment through intemperance. One night I went home pretty drunk—she was sitting by a few coals which were almost extinguished, crying. As I tumbled into a chair, she ran to the door, opened it, and exclaimed more in sorrow than in anger—'God bless you, but good-bye!' She left the house and I have never seen her since—and if there are any here who have driven a good wife away broken hearted on account of drunkenness, they can sympathize with me."

## Children's Corner.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is the first of a series of poetical pieces for the young, which I shall send you as fast as I find time to write them, for several weeks to come. I shall strive to write in such a style that little girls and boys, whom I love, will understand me; and I shall try to dwell on such subjects as will at once improve their minds, and better their hearts.

## Coming Home.

Lines to my sister Ellen, five years old.

BY S. W. PALMER.

Cherub girl! with wanton tresses,  
Eyes that brightly glance and shine,  
Soon thy soft and fond caresses  
Shall thy brother's neck entwine!

Yes! ere long my only sister  
In my arms I shall enfold,  
Kiss her, as long since I kissed her,  
Tell her tales as once I told.

Ellen, since "good by" you bade me,  
Two long years have rolled away,  
But their changes have not made me  
Scarce forget you for a day.

Streams, from North and Southern fountains,  
Hudson and the Genesee  
Roll between us; and high mountains  
Lift their peaks 'twixt you and me.

But those roaring rivers, never,  
Nor those mountains, rocky by storms,  
Brother's heart from yours can sever,  
Though they separate our forms.

Oh does fancy see and hear thee;  
And in dreams thy form doth rise;  
But I start as I go near thee,  
And the smiling image flies.

Yesternight my gentle slumbers  
Brought thee, Ellen, to my view;  
Bright-hued birds, in countless numbers,  
Warbling merrily, round thee flew!

Thou didst sing, until thy singing  
Drowned the feathered songsters there;  
And I sprang to thee, but, springing,  
Woke, and found me grasping air!

When I get from garden bowers,  
Nodding, by the little girls,  
How I wish, those lovely flowers,  
I could wreath with Ellen's curls!

When delicious whortleberries  
I am plucking from the stem,  
Or the great sweet oat-heart cherries,  
How I wish to give you them!

When an orange I am eating,  
Or pine apple from the South,  
How I wish, of every sweet thing  
Half could melt in sister's mouth!

Fruits and candies to your liking,  
Look for, Ellen, when I come;  
Primer filled with pictures striking,  
You shall have when I get home!

To my throbbing heart I'll press you,  
Bathe with kisses your fair cheek;  
And shall feel, while I caress you,  
Pleasures which I cannot speak.

Where the noon-beams scarcely glimmer  
Through the spreading bud-out tree,  
In the shade she'll read her primer  
Sitting on her brother's knee.

When the sun is seen retreating,  
And each shadow longer grows,  
I shall hear her life repeating  
Hymns and scriptures which she knows.

In the garden's bowers together  
Then we'll bend the lowly knee;  
There thy lips shall breathe "OUR FATHER,"  
And thy brother pray for thee!

Joys without a name or measure,  
Sister will I share with you,  
And till those bright days of pleasure  
Give my words attention due.

Let my mother's only daughter  
That dear mother ever mind;  
And, as she has ever taught her,  
Be obedient, good, and kind.

Southington, Ct. August, 1841.

## The Careful Boy.

Richard Best is as good a boy as ever I knew: for he is dutiful to his parents, kind and affectionate to his brothers and sisters, diligent at school, attentive at church, never forgets to say his prayers night and morning, and would not, I am convinced, be tempted to tell an untruth. He is gentle and humane towards all living things, never hunting butterflies, taking bird's nests, or fishing for mere amusement, as many boys do, for all these sports he calls cruel, and not only refrains from them himself, but tries to dissuade his companions from such amusement.

Richard is careful with his clothes and books, for he knows that they cost a great deal of money, and that money is not obtained without labor—"My father," he says, "must have a great deal of trouble to get money enough to buy us all the things we want, so we ought to take care not to spoil them, that he may not have to buy more for a long while." If all boys and girls had as much consideration, they might save their parents many

dollars, which are wasted through mere idleness and neglect.

I will just give you an instance of the difference that a careless or a careful behaviour may make. Richard and his brother Samuel had each a new suit of clothes last New Year's day. Whenever Richard had on his, he took care to put on an apron in the house, and when he was out, avoided the dirty paths, and did not romp about as he did when he had his old clothes on.

But Samuel made no difference, old or new; he often sat down to dinner without his apron, and soon had his nice new coat covered with spots of grease. Then he would climb up trees, or swing upon a gate, or make mud-balls, or play any other pranks, wholly regardless of his clothes, so that in three months they were quite spoiled, while Richard's were as good as new. Yet Richard had quite as much fun as Samuel, only he took care to have his old clothes on when he was going to play at any rough kind of game.

Samuel was therefore obliged to have another suit of clothes, which cost twelve dollars, besides which, he had two extra hats, because he tore the crown out of one, and let another fall into a ditch. Yet, after all this needless expense, he never looked half so neat as his brother.

Then at school he was so careless with his books that all the covers got torn off, and the leaves half lost, in a very short time, while Richard's remained in good condition, so that when the bill came in at the end of the quarter, there were no less than three dollars down for books that were merely to replace those that Samuel had spoiled or lost: and all in the short space of six months. A good boy never wastes the property of his parents in this heedless manner, but considers, as Richard does, that money is not gained without trouble.—Youth's Friend.

## NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.

CALVIN SPENCER, (of the late firm of CATLIN & CO.) has taken the store, corner Main and Asylum streets, recently occupied by Catlin & Co., and will transact the Dry Goods and Carpet Business under the firm of SPENCER & CO.

and will keep at all times, a very large and commanding assortment of

## DRY GOODS &amp; CARPETINGS.

They have made such arrangements as to be able to purchase their Goods from time to time, wholly with cash, (not on doubtful credit,) which, with the small profits put upon their goods, will enable them to undersell most of the stores in the city.

The friends and customers of the late firm of Catlin & Co., are respectfully invited to continue their patronage, as no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of their custom.

S. & Co., will receive new Goods by almost every steambath from New York, for a month to come, which they will sell for cash, at extremely low prices. Hartford, March 25, 1842. 9w2

Partnership Notice.—The subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of LORENZO HAMILTON & CO. for the purpose of carrying on the Hat, Cap, and Fur business, in all its branches. LORENZO HAMILTON, HIRAM WILDMAN.

## Hats and Caps.

Lorenzo Hamilton & Co. have taken the store 168 Main Street, directly opposite the State House, where they now offer a select assortment of Hats and Caps of their own manufacture and of the latest fashions. Hartford, March 23, 1842. 4f

## HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office, directly to the Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company: Elihu Terry, Job Allen, Ezra White, Jr., S. H. Huntington, Jr., James Goodwin, Jr., Albert Day, John P. Brace, George C. Collins, Esqrs.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

## ETNA Insurance Company.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss and damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner—Offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE, Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer, Samuel Tudor, James Thomas, Griffin Stebbins, Elisha Peck, Henry Kilbourn, Daniel Burgess, Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge, Elihu Dodd, Joseph Church, Jesse Savage, Horatio Alden, Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Seelye.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

## PROTECTION Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, in Exchange Buildings.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire and marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter, from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

## THE DIRECTORS ARE,

William W. Ellsworth, Asahel Saunders, Henry Hudson, Daniel W. Clark, Charles H. Northam, Willie Throall, William Kellogg, Eldridge Cutler, S. W. Goodridge, Elery Hills, Hezekiah King, John H. Preston, S. B. Grant, Edward Bolles, Henry Waterman, Chauncey Barnard, Lemuel Humphrey, Ebenezer Flower, B. W. Greene, A. S. Porter, George R. Bergh, Giles P. Grant.

Adrian Jones.

DANIEL W. CLARK, President.

WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y.

## NEW DRY GOODS.—SPRING 1842.

A. F. HASTINGS, 219 Main-st., opposite Franklin, is receiving a full stock of GOODS, in his line, bought at the present ruinously low prices. He will give them the benefit of the bargain, reserving to himself a reasonable profit only. His former stock will also be offered at proportionally low prices. All goods must be sold to make the business season.

We are opening as cheap a lot of Broadcloth Cambrics, Satinets and Vestings, as were ever offered in the city. Also Silks, Bombazines, Mousseline de Laine, Dry Goods generally. Cambric, Muslin, and Lace goods. Linens, goods for Gentlemen and Boys summer wear. Domestic Goods of all descriptions, Hosiery and Gloves of Gen'l. Cravats and Stocks, Ladies Cravats, together with a full assortment rich fancy goods. Purchasers of Dry Goods are respectfully invited to examine our assortment. Hartford, March 25, 1842. 3w2

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1842.

Present, SETH TERRY, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Ira Loomis, Administrator on the estate of Ira Loomis, late of Windsor, within said district, deceased.

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Administrator after he shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting the same on a public sign-post in said town of Windsor.

Copy of Record.

Attest, ARTHUR TERRY, Clerk.

Removal.—RODERICK TERRY & CO. have removed to Store No. 31 and 33 Commerce-st., for State street, where they offer for sale a full supply of goods in their line, at the lowest prices. March 11, 1842.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE, WHILE THE BELL RINGS."—THE CASE of a man who has so liberally patronized him in the past, and solicited a continuance of their favors. Having experienced by practical demonstration that "the nimble system" is better than the slow shilling," he has concluded to adopt the Cash System with small profits. Persons want of BOOTS and SHOES can now ascertain how much they have been obliged to pay the manufacturer heretofore to insure the debts of those who have purchased on credit, and will have an opportunity to buy at reduced cash prices. He flatters himself that from long experience as a practical workman, he shall be enabled to manufacture and furnish his customers with articles in his line at prices cheaper than any other establishment. He has now on hand and is constantly making, superior water proof Boots; men's, boys' and youth's thick Boots; calf pump Boots; men's and boys' Brogans; men's Slippers, &c., all of which he offers at the trade or at retail, cheap for cash, at 313 North Main-st. N. B. All orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to, and the work warranted.

All accounts due the subscriber must be paid immediately. Pay up, pay up, or — W. NELLEY. Hartford, March 4, 1842.

## Spring Goods.

The subscriber has received a line, consisting in part of

Broadcloths—Wool dyed English, French and German Cloths, in blacks, blues, browns, green, olive, and drab, &c.

Casimeres—Wool dyed black, blue, diamond, striped and plain Casimeres of every description. Velvets, Serges, Vestings of every description. Fine Binding, Vest Bindings, brown Holland Silks, Filling Duck, Buttons, Tailors' Crayons, sewing Silk, and linen thread, together with a general assortment of Tailor's Goods.

Merchants and Tailors from the country will find their interest to examine the stock, as the prices shall be as low as in Boston or New York.

DAVIS' CLOTH STORE. No. 180 Main-st.

March 9. [3w2]

New Spring Goods.—JOHN OLIMSTED & CO. will open in all the present week, their usual spring supply of staple and fancy DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND FURNITURE DRY GOODS, comprising the most complete assortment of goods of superior quality and of the handsomest styles they have ever offered, which have been purchased mostly at auction for cash, with a very low price.

March 11.

BOOKS—"EVERY LADY HER OWN FLOWER GARDEN." The approaching season of flowers renders this book very desirable.

"LIVE, WHILE YOU LIVE." By Rev. Thos. Gifford. "ROSE BUD WEARER." By Caroline Gillman. "HELPER OF THE GLEEM." a tale of the Scotch Coast. By Robert Pollok, &c. &c.

For sale by GURDON ROBINS. No. 180 Main-st.

BAPTIST MEMORIAL.—The 2nd annual of this very instructive, valuable and cheap work is now received and ready for delivery at the book store of the subscriber, No. 180 Main street. GURDON ROBINS. Feb. 22, 1842.

## W. S. CRANE, DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. & J. Partridge, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. B. May, New York.

Hartford, 1841.

## New Books.

JUST received, and for sale by Gurdon Robins. WEALTH AND WORTH, or which makes the man? SOWING AND REAPING. EARLY FRIENDSHIP. WHO SHALL BE GREATEST? STRIVE AND THRIVE.

ONKIMUS, or the Apostle's direction to Christian Masters in reference to their Slaves considered. By E. A. Wilson. CLAIMS OF JESUS, by Rev. Robert Turnbull. MY PROGRESS IN ERROR, &c., &c., &c. January 7.